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Silver-plated Castras Cost Bottles. \$1.59

Silver-plated Silver plated Carrans & on Bottles 4 50
Euro-plated Tra Sers. 6 pieces 19 59
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as its se than other houses.

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## New Hork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1857.

## Subscribers Renewing.

We are glad to find that our subscribers are renewing their clubs very generally. In some places the lists are increased, instead of diminished. Our receipts for mail subscriptions for the week ending December 5,

 
 Weekly
 \$3,024 76

 Semi Weekly
 887 35

 Daily
 640 70
 Total.....\$1,552 81

We have startling news from Washington with reference to Kansas. Secretary STANTON, in accordance with the well-known convictions which he shares with Gov. Walker, having acceded at last to the almost unanimous prayers of the People of Kansas, and called the new Territorial Legislature to meet at Lecompton last Monday (four weeks in advance of its regular time of meeting) in order to give legal shape to the general resistance to the bogus Convention, its Constitution and Calhoun Regency, Mr. Buchanan yesterday sent to the Senate an Ex. ecutive Message renoring Stanton and appointing Gen. J. W. Denver (Commissioner of Indian Affairs) Secretary of Kansas in his stond !

This is the first decisive blow in a struggle des. tized to be memorable in history. To favor Pop 1lar Sovereignty in Kansas is to invoke the vengearce of the Federal Executive. Walker and Douglas are here directly struck at. The intent clearly is to force Walker to resign, which we trust be will not do. Let Buchanan remove him if he

In the SENATE yesterday, the debate on the Kansas positions of the President's Message was continued by Mr. DOUGLAS in fuller exposition and defence of popular Sovereignty, and Messrs. MASON of Va. and BigLER of Pa. in opposition. Bigler undertook to corner Douglas by holding up his support of Toomba's proposition in the last Congrees. A cleverer man might have made a good but immovable. Mason wanted the galleries cleared for applauding Dauglas at the close of his speech.
Mr. Clay of Ala suggested that the applause began on the floor. Mason dropped the subject, with a threat that the galleries should be cleared next time. The discussion between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Bigher was protracted, and will be found piquent and suggestive.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Steadman of Ohio, the Democratic caucus candidate, was slected Printer, by a vote of 121 to 89 for Geo. M. Westen (Repub.) and 4 scattering. The Members then sambled for a choice of seats, and adjourned.

Nineteen Wards have been canvassed, and the grand result shows a net gain of 29 votes in all for Wood, as compared with our returns on the night of the election. The wards not counted are the Severth, Thirteeath and Eighteenth.

In consequence of having only about two thirds the average number of beeves at Ball's Head up in several of the last market days, and a still less number yesterday than upon the previous market day, there was an effort made to advance the price. which, owing to the warm, rainy day, and indifference of butchers to buy largely, was only successful to a limited extent, affecting only the best of the eattle, which generally sold at prices equivalent to ten cents a pound for the meat, while a few premium steers, or those of extra good quality, sold at 104@11 cents.

The swine market is glutted beyond all precedent, and buying and selling almost discontinued. The last cales were at six cents a pound net weight, or 44 25 cents gross-s deduction of one-fourth frem late prices.

A collision took place between the steamers Ocean Wave and Long Branch yesterday afternoon off Sandy Hock in the fog. Both boats were badly ir jured and the passengers bruised by the shock, but no one was killed.

There is a prevalent impression, which every day tends to strengthen, that Gen. William Walker and his advanced corps of the new Fillibuster Expelition have found graves beneath the waters of the Gulf. The steamer Fashion which bore them away was not A No. 1 in sea going qualities, and the long time which has elapsed since she left without tidings from her justifies apprehensions that she has gone to the bottom with all on board. Another week's silence would go far to convert this presumption into a certainty.

From KANSAS, we have later advices both by mail and te'egraph. The Mass Convention at Leavenworth on the 27th ult. requested a call of the new Territorial Legislature on the 3d iast., and resolved, if this could not be done, to revive and live or die by the Topeka Constitution. The St. Louis Democrat has private advices that Secretary Stanton has issued an official Proclamation, calling | cided characteristics of the Hamiltonian as opposed

the Legislature to meet on the 7th of December (last Mordsy), four weeks in advance of its regular time. If this is really so, a violent collision may still be prevented.

That part of the President's Message which relates to Kassas-by far the most labored part of the entire document-completely fails, in spite of all the pains taken with it, to accomplish even the very humble object at which it aims-a show of consistency between the course of the President in accepting the Lecompton schedule and the promises which he himself had made, and had suffered Walker to make in his name, to the people of Kaness.

He never promised—so he now says—or at least never intended to premise, that the people of Kansas should be allowed to any year or may to the entire Censtitution which the Lecompton Convention might frame. "Domestic institutions," he says, was what he had in his head, and "domestic institutions" don't mean anything but Slavery; they are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character. To be sure he did say, " a Constitution "shall be submitted to the people of the Territory; "they must be protected in their right of voting "for or against that instrument," and "the fair "expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence." But in saying this he did not mean that the whole Constitution, the whole instrument, must be submitted-only a single clause of that Constitution. He meant only Slavery or no Slavery, and he is therefore by no means bound to regard the Lecompton schedule in the light of a freud, designed to interrupt the fair ex-

pression of the popular will. Now allowing the President the privilege of thus substituting for what he actually did say what he now says he meant to say, and still the Lecompton schedule is directly in the face and eyes even of this amended promise. The President admits that the people of Kansas are entitled to say whether their domestic institutions shall include Slavery or not. But the Lecompton schedule gives them no such privilege. The Lecompton schedule requires of every voter a positive vote in favor of Slavery as one of the domest'c institutions of the State. The citizen of Kansas, so far from being allowed a vote on the question whether the State shall be admitted into the Union with or without Slavery, which the President says is their right, cannot avoid voting to make Kansas a Slave State.

The President attempts to spologize for the force thus put upon the choice of the people, by suggesting that "to have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the Territory would have been an act of gross injustice." Suppose the Constitution had actually prohibited Slavery altegether, the slaves in the Territory were brought there with a full knowledge of the precarious tenure by which they were held; and as they had been brought in under the Territorial regime, so while that regime lasted they might have been carried out again. If merely the protection of private rights had been the object, the Convention would bave been content with a provision like that in the Const tution of California, giving the owners a certain time within which to remove their slaves. But that was not the object. The object was to insult the Free State mer. This provision practically carries out the assumption that it is the right of every slaveholder, by his individual will, to introduce Slavery into all the new States, and to keep it there forever, in spite of the wishes of the great body of the inhabitants. It is designed to carry out the doctrine that one slaveholder weighs more, and ought to weigh more, than the whole body of the people of Kaness. It is a studied and deliberate insult, not merely to the people of Kansas, but to the people ganerally of the Free States, and all the special pleading of Mr. Buchanan will not prevent it from being regarded in that light. The Pres dent seems to be a little sick of Kansas. He thinks it has occupied too much of the public attention. He will find that the only way to withdraw public attention point of this. Douglas was courteous, careful, from it is to give over the attempt to rule it by means of a minority.

> It was as the champion of two ideas, or sets of ideas, that the Democratic party of these United States crept not only into the affections and confidence of the people, but established itself also in possession of the government of the country-a possession which, by long occupancy with very slight interruptions, that party seems to have come to regard as its absolute and inde'essib'e right. Those two ideas, or sets of ideas, were, first, the Rights of Man; and secondly, the Rights of the States. But, like other successful climbers, dreading, perhaps, to be pushed from its place of eminence by those who might follow in its footsteps, the Democratic party has of late been very busy in throwing down or cutting away the ladders by which it raised itself. The Rights of Man bave long since been blown, so far as the breath of Democratic politicians could accomplish it, from the sphere of practical activity and use, into that limbo of vanities, or paradise of fools, commemorated by Milton, and which he describes as the receptacle of all things vain, empty, unaccomplished and abortive, which, having failed on earth, rise thence like aërial vapors till they collect in the limbo aforesaid just this side of Chaos. Those passages of the Declaration of Independence which made the political fortune of Mr. Jefferson, and installed him as the leader and almost the high priest of the Democratic party, have become in these latter days, according to the exposition now given by the most learned and orthodox Democratic doctors, mere sounding generalities, popular fallacies, flourishes of rhetorio-well enough to serve a temjorary and special purpose in the way of declamation, but totally insufficient as foundations for a government, or as bases for a party actually in

Having thus effectually rid itself of the Rights of Man-which, instead of being classed among Democratic virtues, are now reckoned as pestilent abolition heresies-the attention of the chief engineers of the party is at present turned to the upsetting of that other ladder of the Rights of the States, in which operation they are proceeding, if not with the same open hostility, yet with a purpose no less fixed, and with as much energy as the care will at present bear. With the great mass of men words are things, and the addition lately made to the name of the party, while it indicates changes already accomplished, is evidently intended to prepare the way for still greater changes to follow. The Democracy has ceased to be the Democracy. It has been rechristened. It has become the National Democracy. Nationalism-the overshadowing of the States and the concentration of the political power of the country in the hands of the Federal Government-was, in the estimate of the old Democrats who supported Jefferson as sgainst Hamilton, one of the most de-

to the Jeffersonian system of polities. But even Hamilton and his friends did not go so far as to avow themselves as Nationalists. [A few might have secretly gone the length of wishing to see the State Governments reduced into mere echoes and instruments of the United States Government, but even the most ultra of these did not verture to cal themselves anything more than Federalists. However, this epithet of National, as applied to qualify and dignify our modern Democ racy, is not original. It was first introduced by the combination of old Federalists and old Damo crate, who thirty years ago supported the Administration of John Quiney Adams, and who, while doing so, took to themselves the name of National Republicans. There was no end to the criticism and the sneers bestowed then upon this term 'National." At that time the Democratic leaders had not found out the beauty and propriety of an adjective which they now seem to regard as more eignificant and more a test of political orthodoxy than the very substantive it is employed to qualify. Now-a-days it is nothing to be a Democrat. It is necessary to be also a National Democrat; that is to say, according to the original employment by the Democratic party of those two words-a contradiction in terms.

A curious illustration of the undermining process now going on in the Democratic party against the sovereignty and legislative authority of the States is afforded both in the President's Message and in the Report of Mr Scoretary Cobb, our First Lord of the Treasury. Neither of these gentlemen, both of whom are remarkable for their eaution, proposes as yet actually to supersede and set aside the legisla tion of the States in the matter of bank charters and the collection, custody and disbursement of the State revenue. They are content to allow the State Legislatures to go on for a little while longer; as yet they are satisfied with merely kicking aside the State Governors, and while their hend is in, in the way of messages and reports, graciously taking upon themselves to address not merely Congress but the States also. This is decidedly a new feature in these national documentsthe first time, we believe, that either President's Message or Treasury R-port has undertaken to push the State Governors from their seats, and to address their recommer dations on the subject of new laws to be made, not exclusively to Congress. but to the State Legislatures also.

We are a little anxious to see how this new method of Democratic State polity is going to work-whether we are to have the Democratic State Governors repeating like so many decile pupils the lessons which the great men at Washington have put into their mouths, or whether these gentlemen may object to be thus jostled aside by President and Secretary, who will claim, perhaps, that they have given bolder, as well as better sdvice, than was to have been expected from any State Governor, held in check by local influences and interests. Whether the State Governors and the President will get along cosily together, like the two Kings of Brentford seated on one throne, or whether they will quarrel for the possession of the seat-whether the Governors will insist upon their right to reap in their own fields, or whether they will confine themselves to such gleanings as the President and his Secretaries may choose to leave them-these are questions which still lie hid in the future of the Democratic party.

We are pleased to announce that young Georga Francis Train, whose infantile rhetorical exercitations have already been noticed in this paper, and whose swift and really superior loquacity at English dinners has been by us commended, has published a book, in which he proves, although Webster's prose was hardly readable, and Calhoun's less so, and Clay's all prose, we have yet an orator, still in his teens, who can be also a ready writer, and who can toes off from the pen things quite as brifliant as those which, with the conscious opu'ence of genius, he tosses from his tongue. Master George Francis Train has printed a book, which, while it bears all the marks of childish lack of concentration, contains many things which come home to the bosoms of mothers, if not to the business of fathers. His appeal in favor of infancy takes the parental citadel by storm. In words at once winning and we'llchosen. Master Train invokes the silver-haired Old Parrs of the Stock Exchange to be generous, and to remember that a great many years ago they were themselves young. His predilection is naturally in favor of the first age of life, as described by our revered Shakespeare. In thus striking a first rate baby-blow at the prejudices existing against his class, Mast. Train has gained a right, in pite of his tender years, to be considered in these clumps as Mr. Train, and as such, he shall usually hereafter in this article be considered. At the same time, he will, with the good nature of childgood, forgive us if we pronounce his style to be bad, his impertinence excessive, his knowledge superficial, and his folly in writing books (at his age) such as should subject him to parental discipl ne and a deprivation on the part of his begetters of pens and int. A careful perusal of his work has compelled us to change the favorable opinion expressed in the beginning of this article. And yet there are fine things in Master, or Mr. Train's, book-little offstoots of precocious genius worthy of those who have herek fore bestowed their admiration (in the juvenile department) upon Kirke White and Chatterton.

Great symphonies have key-notes. Mr. Train's has one which sounds in the oddest and most unexpected places. It is this: "The times are changing." This formula he repeats continually, and he brings it in whether he be discussing New York, Austria, Prassia, Delhi, St. Petersburg, the United States Bank, the English Bank, cotton, tobacco, or corn. After taking a long breath Mr. Train bursts out with, "The times are changing." He puts the fact in the middle of his pages. He puts it at the top of his pages. He puts it at the bottom of his pages. It is a kind of long, fatal, Delphic sough which wails through Mr. Train's "Young America in Wall street" It appears alike in upper case, lower-case, italic and Roman type. It would appear that, wherever weary of writing, Mr. Train merely wrote at the bettom of his page, "The " times are changing," and then went into the open air to notice the change.

But really there is nothing to be said about Mr. Frain's figures and facts in regard to reform, save that they are conveyed and communicated in a style which differs decidedly from that of Adam Smith. senior, and other writers upon Political Economy. Our object in thus alluding to the book, is to call the attention of the English and American people to two remarkable auggestions made by Mast. (we mean Mr ) Train, by which he proposes to heal all differences between this country and England, and ettle sundry other matters of a complicated nature. Mr. Train's first proposition is:

"LET THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND VISIT AMERICA! - Bather startling, Mast. Train, but if nothing sise

will de, we will try to get ready for Her Mig. sty. Of course she will come at once to this metropolis. Stall we take for her the whole of the St. Nicho'ss or the Aster ! Must Ger. Sandford bring out the entire militie force under his command? Will Fernando Wood move the resolution of congratalation, seconded by Alderman Wilson? But these are mit or considerations. No matter if the Queen and suite are driven to the Pewter Mug for accommodation. So much the better, rather. They will learn a lesson of democracy. If the Queen will but come, the medicinal consequences, if we may believe this gifted boy, will be immerse. "Twill heal," he says, "an age of irritation." And of course, with healing our irritation it will also pay our debts, give us an International Copyright, a fercitating Tariff, etc. etc. Come, Queen of Ergland, come!

Mr. Train, in centemplating the British trouble in India, thinks it indubitably the duty of this ecuntry to step in with 100,000 troops to aid Esgland in putting down Nera Sahib. He draws a weet zoolegical picture of "the American eagle "and the British lion rushing to the rescus of the "Saxon races, pouncing with a blood-red ven-"geance upon the Bergal tiger, as he is gnawing at the breast of a Sexon woman," &c. Bad for the tiger. Bad in a menagery, the proprietors of which sometimes pay as much as \$2 000 (if we are correctly informed) for a single Bengal tiger. Marter Train's idea is that the Esg'e and the Lion should hunt in couples. But apon a cursory review of his composition we do not perceive that he says anything about the spoils, or whether the Eagle is to have the hindquarters or the forequarters of the beast. Before raising here the 100 000 men to preserve the British empire in India, we, as Yankees, are authorized to inquire into the whole contract and to know the plus and minus of the transaction. This is an error in Master Train's theme for which he should be soundly taken o tack by his instructors.

## THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Douglas on the Lecompton Fraud.

SECRETARY STANTON REMOVED.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857. The speech of Sepator Douglas to day is univereally admitted to be a great speech, perhaps the greatest be has ever made. It is admired by all sides for its compact force and plain solid strength. He dissected and exposed with masterly skill the manifold absurdities of the Lecompton plan-its inconsistency with reason, and with right, with justice, honor or fairness, with the professions of the Democratic party, and with the principles of popular severeignty, all of which demanded unquivocally that the whole Constitution should be submitted in good faith to the people of Kansas.

Though his language was courteous, the manner of Senator Douglas was bold, haughty, defiant-the manner of a man who had deliberately assumed a perilous position, and had made up his mind to brave the consequences. His closing declaration, given with great energy, that if the Administration and the Democratic party persisted in the course they were now pursuing upon the Kansas question. he should be compelled by every consideration of honor, good faith and consistency, to separate himself from them, was greeted with a round of applause by the crowded galleries.

Senator Mason of Virginia, who was evidently much disgusted by the speech of Mr. Douglas, moved that the galleries be cleared. Senator Pugh of Ohio said he should call for the Yeas and Nays, if the motion to clear the galleries was persisted in After much persuasion, Mr. Meson withdrew his

Although every Sepator in the chamber must have felt that Mr. Douglas's speech was unanswerable, one or two of the Administration men undertock to periy a few of his blows. Mr. Bigler of Penu., who understood to speak for the President, began by admitting the force of the argument, and of the considerations urged by the Senator from Illino's in favor of submitting the whole Constitution to the vote of the people; but thought it a sufficient anwer to them to state the fact that the feelings and opinions of the majority of the people were such that it was nee'ess to expect that the Constitution would be adopted, or that a peace'al and fair e'estion would be held. He ventured also to taunt Mr. Douglas with inconsistency.

The Little Giant turned upon him with the mien of a lion who has received an insult from an inferior quarter, and speedily brought the Senator from Peansylvania to a highly deferential attitude.

The contest between them was almost painful to behold. It was the spectacle of a weak man struggling unavailingly in the grasp of a strong man.

In the course of the debate Mr. Bigler alluded to private conference of Democratic Senators a year or two ago at the House of Mr. Douglas, at which it was determined by them, that for cortain considerations the Kansas Constitution, when framed, should not be submitted to the popular vote. He reinusted, rather than charged, that the Senator from Illinose, influenced by the aforesaid " certain ocraiderations," had assented to the agreement that the Constitution should not be submitted to the

Mr. Douglas haughtily and peremptorily denied t. Mr. Bigler hesitated. At this moment, Mr. Hale of New-Hampehire, who, like the rest of the Republican Senators, had watched with silent interest, the progress of the fight, rose, and, in his blandest and most insinuating manner, addressed the Pennsylvania Senator, remarking that he did not wish to interfere in the discussion, but, as an attentive and disinterested auditor, he would ask the Senator to explain a phrase he had used, the meaning of which did not seem to be quite clear.

Mr. Bigler innecently professed his readiness to ford any explanation in his power.

"I wish to know," said Mr. Hale, "merely for the sake of information, of course, what was the elact nature of those considerations to which the Serator so delicately and mysteriously refers as affuencing the Democratic Senators in the matter of submitting the Constitution of Kansas to the popular vote."

In spite of the grave mood into which they had been thrown by Mr. Donglas's speech, even the Democratic Senators could not refrain from laughing at the embarrasement into which this question threw Mr. Bigler.

After some heatation he recovered presence of

question were the condition and circumstances of Karsse at the time.

Mr. Hale did not press his inquiry. It would

have been ur kind to do en. Tro febate was soon closed, and the Senate went into Executive Session to act upon a Message from the President, removing Secretary Stanton of Kansas, and appointing Gov. Denver in his place. The cause of Stanten's removal is said to be the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch to day, apportuning that he

had ca led together the Legislature of Kanasa. The debate on the Kansas portion of the message will be resumed on Monday. The Little Giart, standing at bay, will be more than a match for all his actegonists. In losing him, the Democratic party loses the only man that could have put the Lecompton Constitution through Congress. They have no other man who combines intellectual rescurces with the requisite energy and force of will. He is naturally qualified to shine in opposition, and the South will find him even more formidable as an antagonist, than he has been useful as a

friend. The struggle of Stephen A. Douglas with the Slave Power will be a magnificent spectacle to witness. He is equal to the fight, and with the North to back him, will come out of it victorious if his courage dees not fail him. He has begun the battle splendidly and I think will not back out.

From Another Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857.

Senator Dougles's speech attracted a large audierce to the Senate. It was clear, logical and couclusive, about dirg less in new ideas than in the argumentative presentation of facts connected with the Nebraska bill, and proceedings under it. His main proposition was distinctly, that the Lecompton Convention had no right to form a Constitution at all, or to do more than present a petition to Congrees, which might be accepted as a Constitution within the discretion of Congress. He asserted that the position of the President was subversive of the whole principle of the Nebraska bill, and explaced it by reason of his absence from the country at the time, and his ignorance of the motives which operated on its passage.

Referring to the probability of the Constitution coming before Congress without Slavery, he said that that would not change the aspect of the case, for, though it might be returned as such, that fast was no guaranty that it had been so voted. Beside, the principle of repudiating an instrument, not fairly submitted to the people was the same, irrespective of the form in which it appeared here. He advocated the passage of an enabling act, as the only mode of curing radical errors.

Senator Bigler endeavored to answer, but only succeeded in complicating himself with personalities. He charged that Douglas supported the Teembs' bill, which contemplated no submission to the people. This allegation was answered by the assertion that such submission was to be presumed. Bigler rejoined by a statement, alleging that that very point had been discussed before the introduction of the bill, and intimating that it had been with Douglas's knowledge and participation. Douglas demanded the time and place. Bigler answered that Douglas's own house had been the scene of the conference on the subject; but then relieved Douglas from having favored the imputation of the propo-

Two Senators were present to-day who attended that conference-Stuart and Biggs; and it was observed that the former left the Senate during the episode, while the latter has a distinct recollection of the facts.

A remarkable contrast was presented between the effect of the speech to-day and that of those by the same speaker last session. Then crowds congratulated Douglas; to day-none, though the galleries spontaneously and generously responded.

A breach in the Democratic ranks is now inevitable. There is no possibility of a reconciliation. The President makes his position a strict test, and the other side feel ready for war on his nominations by retaliation. Some of the Northern Democracy besitate to take ground; they are looking after patronage.

Prob. Bright Fitch and Jones, sustain the Administration. Douglas, Stuart and Broderick are in oppositier. Allen and Gwin are doubtful. Mr. Push informed Steadman yesterday of his determi-

The President received a dispatch last night announcing that Secretary' Stanton had summoned the Kansas Legislature to meet on Monday last. and sent a message to the Senate to-day removing him, and appointing Mr. Denver, Commissioner of Indian affairs, to the vacarcy. He assigns as a reason for this that the movement conflicted with his pel'ey. Instructions had been sent to Secretary Stantan not to convene the Legislature. Denver went to Kansas a few days ago on Indian business. and his appointment is temporary, intended to provide for any ex gency that may arise. The nomination was laid over to-day on motion of Senator Bell. This new phase of affairs gives the President much concern, and may impart an unexpected shape to the whole question.

Gov. Hammond, the new Senstor from South Carelina, will not be here till after Christ nas. He s no longer of the school of disunion ultras.

To the Associated Press. Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857.

The Administration having been advised by telegraph that Acting-Governor Stanton had called a spacial meeting of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the President to day forthwith removed him, and nomirated to the Senate as his successor Gen. Denver, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who left Washington for the West last week. The reason for the removal of Mr. Stanton is that he violated the instructions heretofore given to Gov. Walker and himself to do no act which could possibly disturb the peace of the Tenitory, but to exert all the means in their power to preserve it. The sole object and purpose of the convening of the Legislature, it is considered, can be only to engender strife, and embarrase the people in voting on the Slavery question, in the form proposed by the Constitutional Convenrion. There was no definite action by the Senate on Gen. Denver's nomination. It is anticipated that a heated discussion will take place when that subject again comes before that body in secret ression. Last week instructions were sent to Mr. Stanton to take every precantion to prevent disturbances at the ensuirg election, and to afford free and unobstructed exercise of the elective franchise. Doubts are expressed as to whether Governor Walker's name will be sent to he Serate for confirmation.

Mr. Lawrence of the Ohio delegation distinctly conradicts the statement that the Democratic members of that delegation have resolved to vote against the Lecompton Constitution. There has been neither any action or discussion upon the subject among them.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A SCHOONER. OswEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857.

The schoozer Radient which left Toledo on the 18th ult., just before the terrible gale, with a cargo of wheat for this port, has not since been heard from, mind scough to reply that the considerations in | and is supposed to be lost, together with all on board.

THETY PIPTH CONGRESS ..... First Session

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, Duc 9, 1807. The gallerice were densely crowded at the hour of

Mr. PUGH gave notice of his intention to tetroduse

till for the improvement of the navigation of the Obio River.

Mr. MASON offered a resolution which was debated and passed, inviting the clergymen of the D's riet of Coumbia to officiate gratuitously as chaptains to the

Scrate.

Mr. GWIN gave notice of his intertion to impose bills for the construction of a Northern Southern and Central Pacific Railroad; also of a bill to organize the

Central Pacific Railroad; also of a bill to organize the Territory of Artzona.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that yesterday he was under the impression that the President had approved of the action of the Lecompton Convention, and while under that impression he felt it his duty to state, that walle he concurred in the general views of the message, yet so far as it did approve or indone the action of that Convention, he entirely dissented from it, and would avail himself of an e-riv opportunity to give his reasons for such dissent. Upon a more causal and critical examination of the message, he was rejuiced would avail himself of an e-rly opportunity to give his reasons for such dissent. Upon a more curricil and critical examination of the message, he was rejuiced to fird that the President had not entirely approved of the action of that Convention. He was also rejoiced to find that the President had not recommended that Congress should pass have receiving Karesa into the Union as a State moder the Constitution fremed at Lecompton. True, the total of the Message incloses the willingness of the President had a special as a State under that Constitution; but it was not sign any bill Congress might pass to receive Karesas a State under that Constitution; but it was not significant fact that the President had refrained from any indersement of the Convention, or any recommendation as to the course which Congress should pursue in regard to the admission of Kaness. Idead the President had expressed deep morification and disappointment that the whole Constitution was not submitted to the People of Kaness for their acceptance or rejective. He proceeded to show that Cangress could not propulation Constitution. Not only the Savery question, but all others must be submitted to the people of Kanesas as we have guaranteed to them the right to established their domestic institutions for themselves. On this principle the whole Constitution must be submitted to ascertain whether it meets with their approbation.

Mr. DOUGLAS contended that the people of Kanesas as weath to have an opportunity to you against the

io ascertain whether it meets with their approbation.

Mr. DOUGLAS contended that the people of Kansas ought to have an opportunity to vote against the Constitution, if they chose to do so. He compared their case to the freedom of election in Parts when Louis Napoleon was chosen. The reason assigned why the people should not be allowed to vote on its acceptance was, that, if they had a chance, they would vote it down by an overwhelming majority. He believed that they would, and thought that it was a clear violation of the organic act to force an obnexious Constitution upon them.

stitution upon them.
When Mr. Douglas concluded there was applace from the galleries.

Mr MASON moved that they be cleared, remarking that the decorum of the Senate had been frequently

wichsted is this way.

Mr. HAMLIN hoped not.

Mr. CLAY thought that the applause commenced on the floor, and that it would be hard to punish spectators for following that example. Mr. BIGLER hoped that the motion would be with-

drawr.
Mr. MASON acquiesced, but hoped that the next time the offense was repeated it would not be allowed to pass with impunity.
Mr. BIGLER (Pa.) replied to Mr. Douglas. He

Mr. BIGLER (Pa.) replied to Mr. Douglas. He said that the Convention was called according to law, and had been recognized by the President and Governor of the Territory. It was their right to submit the Constitution to the people or send it to Congress without such submission. If it was right in isself, republican in form, and the people had fairly decided the Slavery question, it would not be wise to keep them out of the Union simply because the whole Constitution had not been submitted to them. To do so would be inconsistent with the doctrine of non-intervention. There was nothing in the past history of the country to justify such a course. It would be the duty of Corgress to look at the question as it came before them, and do the best they could, regarding the happiness of the whole country. He had long been under the in pression that it would be best for the Union and Kansas that that should be admitted at the first allowable opportunity, in order to be the first allowable opportunity, in order to be calize the strife. He would have preferred that the whole Constitution had been submitted to the people but persons outside of the Terribry have no right to interfere with the Slavery question there. He betunity to decide whether to have a Free or Save State. He could not, however, determine his entire coarse until they shall make such decision. He said that the position of Mr. Douglas to-day was in utter derogation of that which he occupied when he voted for Mr. Toombe's bill, which proposed to make a State Constitution and put it into operation without submitting it to the vote of the people, only a short time ago. He could not understand how Mr. Douglas had so readily become sensitive regarding the rights of that people, after having attempted such an infringement upon hem.

Mr. MASON exposed and replied to what he obar-acterized as a falacy in the remarks of Mr. Douglas, and who explained and said he had been misrepre-

Mr. BIGLER remarked that, in a Convers with Col. Henderson, who was an active member of the Convention, he understood him to say that there were two Constitutions virtually.

Mr. DOUGLAS—If there are two, I should like to

Mr. BIGLER-I say precisely similar.

Mr. DOUGLAS—If precisely alike, what difference does it make if you may vote for one or the other? Mr. BiGLER—One for a Free and the other for a Slave State. That is the difference. Mr. DOUGLAS—It makes no difference how many

Mi. DOUGLAS—It makes no difference how many copies they make. The simple point is, that they only allow the people to vole on Slavery—nothing else. The Senator from Pennsylvania had assumed an air shich I thought unnecessary, and rather intimated to me that he spoke by authority.

Mr. BIGLER—I expressed my own views, deliberately formed, and they are in concurrence with those of the President.

rately formed, and they are in concurrence with those of the President.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I may have misunderstood him. I am certain that he did not speak for the President. I know that, for the President has just spoken for ihmself in his Message, in which he condemns the Convention for not submitting the Constitution to the people, and refuses to recommend us to receive it. The President is a bold, frank man, and, if he intended to give us an Administration measure, the would have said so. It is not respectful to assume that he will do what he will not recommend us to do. Of course I know the Senator from Pennsylvania did not speak by authority.

Mr. BIGLER—I think that I am safe in saying, and I think that the Senator from Illinois will agree, that the President upholds in his message the doctrine, that the Convention had a right to form a Constitution and submit it to the people for approval, or send it up to Congress for approval. I think that it is deducible from the message that the President does not hold that, because the ert re Constitution was not submitted to the people, Kansas should be kept out of the Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I infer from the message that the

Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS-I infer from the message that the President does hold that the Convention had a right to form a Constitution and send it here. But that was only a right to petition for redress of grievances under the Federal Constitution, and not because the Legis-lature had power to constitute that a legal Con-

lature had power to constitute that a legal Convention.

Mr. BIGLER—Where did you get that?

Mr. DOUGLAS replied—A gentleman (meaning Mr. Trunholl) yesterday read from a speech made by Mr. Buchanan twenty years ago, to show that the Legislature had no right to create a Convention to supercede the Territorial Government, and that to attempt it would be gross usurpation. The Democratic party has held that doctrine ever since, and asserted it a year ago by incorsing his (Douglas's) Report from the Committee on Territories. Three huadred thousand copies were circulated as a party document, and he himself paid for a hundred thousand. [Laughter.]

Mr. BIGLER entered his protest, and plead the

he himself paid for a hundred thousand. [Laughter.]
Mr. BIGLER entered his protest, and plead the
statute of limitations. He could not consent that Mr.
Douglas should hold the President responsible for pris.
ciples laid down twenty years ago, under entirely different circumstances. It is not half so long since Mr.
Douglas declared that the Missouri line was the best
compromise. In 1848 he proposed to extend it to the
Pacitic Ocean, yet he was for the repeal of the whole
of it.

Pacific Ocean, yet he was for the repeat of the whole of it.

Mr. DOUGLAS denied the right of Mr. Bigler to offer the statute of limitations. None but the author ized attorney of the party can thus interpose. As the Senator has denied any authority to speak for the President he cannot file that plea. Mr. Douglas approved of the statute of limitations. He needed one very much hixelf. He had never boasted that he had never changed his opinions. He felt every year a little wiser than the year before. Has the President ever withdrawn that opinion? He dedied the right to plasd the statute of limitation against the Cincinnati Convention, until the Charleston Convention meets. He stood now where he stood last year, because he believed that he was right. It was true that he voted for it. lieved that he was right. It was true that he votes for Mr. Toombe's bill, and was ready to vote for it sgain. By doing so there would be no quarrel. It would not do to taunt him with once voting for a measure that the world have not would not do to the state of the province.

Mr. BIGLER said that he had not taunted the Senator, who had complained that great wrong was down by not submitting the entire Constitution to the peo-ple, while he had voted to put a State Constitution